John McDowell 81

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1677.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Custom-house, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
2 bags of Coffee
1 barrel,
1 half barrel, and } of Limes
1 tub
2 jars of Honey
26 Pine Apples
2 kegs of Spirits
1 keg of Sugar, and
7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, }
17th January, 1798. } 19—dt29bt

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
MPC One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
RP Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas
P and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead,
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
BNP Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Aupley. One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
WLP One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 *m&w4w*

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. *d1m.*

Marshal's Sales.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District } ss.

BY virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at Chesnut Street wharf, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, for the benefit of the concerned—viz.

66 Boxes of window glass
14 do. hollow glass
294 Straws glass tumblers
100 Pieces Russia sheeting
118 Pieces ravens duck
55 Pieces sail cloth
1 Barrel and one keg of copper nails
9 Hhds of Beef
3 Bbls. Pork
2 Jack Screws
32 Sails, 2 fine stays
1 Hhd. Vinegar
2 Drip stones
2 Small and one large water jars
2 Guns with carriages
1 Old Cable
1 Iron lanboon
2 Side boards, 1 table
1 Copper boiler
29 Coils of cordage
9 Pipes and 1 hhd. of Gin

The same having been saved from the wreck of the ship John, Capt. Folger, and libelled against for salvage.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
Jan. 23, 1798. }

On SATURDAY, 27th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Coffee-house,

An elegant House, No. 78,

IN Walnut-street, which is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 1-2 feet wide, by 22 feet 9 inches deep; this lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq. The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 22 by 18 1-2 feet; a handsome drawing room 24 1-2 by 24 feet; the rooms below, the drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the first and second stories are 12 feet, and those rooms have stucco cornices and nine rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash and milk house, shower and plunging baths, a large ice house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street. The cellars are laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plastered: the yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground rent; it is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November last. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-street, by 50 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent lofts over them, and are now rented for 100 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-street.

Also, a large brick store, 33 feet front on fourth street, by 50 deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been so contrived in the building: it has a yard 48 feet six inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and necessary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot situate on the east side of Fourth-street, 20 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the end of Dr. Rush's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is subject to a ground rent of six dollars per annum.

Purchasers, before the sale, may apply to the subscriber, GEORGE MEADE, or

FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Bastas	Sannas
Guzzenah's	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices Dec. 6. dtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—JANUARY 19.

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr. HARPER observed, that if gentlemen who support this motion had confined themselves to the question, and to those considerations on which it's decision had usually turned; had they contented themselves with attempting to shew that the diplomatic establishment was unnecessary in general, or inexpedient at this particular juncture, he should have deemed it unnecessary, and even improper, to add any remarks to those which he had yesterday submitted to the committee: having then urged those considerations which he regarded as the most important in deciding this question. But gentlemen had taken a wider range. Not content with insisting that the present diplomatic establishment is unnecessary or improper in itself, they had made a formal attempt to fix a legislative censure on the conduct of the executive, and had added to this a personal attack, of a most illiberal and unfounded nature, on a gentleman formerly a member of the house, but now holding a diplomatic employment. He said, unfounded and illiberal, because the fact alledged against that gentleman, and which went to charge him with having given a vote in an important case, with a view of promoting his private interest, was not supported or pretended to be supported, by any kind of proof; and because no person of a liberal or delicate mind would advance a charge of that magnitude, especially against an absent man, without the most substantial evidence. For these reasons, Mr. Harper said he should make some additional observations on what had fallen from gentlemen in this stage of the debate, and chiefly with a view to refute, which he should do in the most undeniable manner, the accusation so ungenerously made against his former colleague; a refutation which he was the more inclined to undertake because that gentleman was three thousand miles distant, and could not defend himself. But before he went into that refutation, Mr. Harper said, he would advert to some of those things having the appearance of argument, which had been advanced by gentlemen in favor of the motion since he rose before. As to all the idle declamation about executive influence, the danger of corruption, and the encrease of patronage, on which the changes had now been rung, and which had been the constant topic of harangues in all governments constituted like ours from the days of James I. till the present moment; he considered them as unworthy of answer or regard: Neither now nor heretofore, were they intended as arguments but were thrown out merely *ad captendum vulgus*. They had hitherto produced no effect in this country, and he was not afraid of their producing any; because the description of people who might be denominated *vulgus*, was very inconsiderable in number here, and the good sense of the great mass had always enabled them properly to appreciate, and of course wholly to disregard, clamours of this kind. He should therefore now pass them by, as he had always done before, without an answer; but on those few positions which approached towards argument, he should bestow some few remarks.

One of these had been advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) who had made it the basis of almost all his other observations. It was this: that our *political* relations were distinct from our *commercial* relations; which last were managed by consuls, not by ministers; and that as consuls would still be employed although the ministers should be discontinued, our commercial interests would not suffer or be neglected.

But was that gentleman yet to learn, amidst all the research of which the house so often heard the boast, was he yet to learn that almost all our political relations, and the whole of those which were still the subject of dispute, grew out of commerce? Was he yet to learn that our present dispute with one of the great European powers, grew wholly out of commercial relations? Was he yet to learn that the dispute which we lately settled with another great power, was in a great measure of a commercial nature? It was a fact, Mr. Harper said, which surely must be known to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that we now have no differences with any nation, nor even any interfering interests, which are not commercial. We had formerly a dispute about boundary with Great-Britain, and another with Spain, but both had been settled. All our treaties moreover, except in these two instances, were founded on commercial interests; and commercial interests were the only points by which we touched other nations, were the only sources from whence our political intercourse with them could flow. And yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania had affirmed that our political intercourse, was distinct from our commercial relations!

These commercial relations he had further affirmed, were managed by consuls, from whence he had attempted to establish the inference that ministers were unnecessary. Did the gentleman from Pennsylvania believe this himself, or did he hope to make the committee believe it? Or did the assertion proceed from that bold reliance on the ignorance or carelessness of others, whereof that gentleman had given so many proofs? our consuls, as that gentleman must well know, were circumscribed in their sphere and their powers. They were confined to particular towns, were in very many instances foreigners, enjoyed no salary, except those to the Barbary powers, and possessed no public or diplomatic character. Their functions, too, were no less confined: the relief of the private wants, and some assistance in the private affairs of mariners and merchants at the respective places of their consulates. But those great and general interests of commerce which form the basis of treaties, and are among the most important objects of national intercourse, and of the law of nations, are wholly above the reach of consuls, and wholly confined to those public agents whom we call ministers, and who alone possess the means, by their character, by their situation, and by their intercourse with the governments to which they are sent, of regulating, superintending, and preserving those interests. Did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania know this? He did know it, and yet he had asserted that our political and commercial relations were wholly distinct, that the latter were managed by consuls, and that for the preservation of our commercial interests and rights, ministers were not necessary. These assertions, on the slightest examination, vanished into air, and left nothing to be wondered at, but the boldness wherewith they were made.

If commercial interests therefore, Mr. HARPER said, were the basis of all our political intercourse, was it proper to discontinue our ministers? Was this a time to leave our commerce to itself in the various countries where it was carried on, or even to weaken our means of supporting and protecting it? Was our situation now less critical than heretofore, our commerce and our rights less threatened, or had we less need of the confidence and good will of other nations? Was it of less importance to us now that the justice of our cause should be well understood, the principles of our conduct clearly explained, the foundation of our claims fully laid open, than when these ministers were appointed. When we were on the eve, perhaps of a struggle for our national independence, was it a time to cast censures on the executive, to weaken its hands, and to sow dissention in the government? When the time, perhaps, was on the point of arriving, when we must resist encroachments or yield up our rights, was that a moment to diminish our chance of having those rights well understood, and generally acknowledged? He believed not. If there were gentlemen who wish to disgrace this government, to deliver up this country, bound hand and foot, to foreign sway, to see us crouch beneath a foreign power, confess that we have been wrong, and tread back our steps, if there were such gentlemen, it would be perfectly consistent in them to vote for a measure the natural effect of which was to weaken the government, divide the country, and impair our standing among foreign nations in a moment of crisis: but if there were no persons of this description, which he fondly hoped; if, as he firmly believed, a large majority of that house was determined to exert the whole force of the country in defence of its rights sooner than yield them up; they, he trusted, would agree with him in opinion, that we ought now, above all other times, to stand strong in the good opinion of foreign powers, that our foreign intercourse was more important to us now than ever heretofore, and that sound policy forbid its diminution.

And yet, Mr. Harper said, this is the moment, it is in this critical situation of our affairs, that the patriotism of gentlemen calls on them to refuse the appropriations heretofore granted for the support of our ministers abroad! This is the moment in which they chuse to say to the world, "the Executive cannot be trusted; he has employed useless ministers, has expended the public money improperly, and we, no longer able to confide in him, will withhold that provision which the house has repeatedly sanctioned, and which it renewed and enlarged no longer ago than June last!" Whence this change of conduct! How has the Executive become less worthy of confidence than it was in June? Is it because he has adopted a course of measures less tame and supple towards a foreign nation, than gentlemen desired? If this were the motive, he believed it would neither be avowed by gentlemen themselves nor borne by the country; and yet what other could be assigned?

Mr. Harper then took notice of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Gallatin yesterday, with respect to the manner in which the different appropriations for foreign intercourse had been made, and supported his former statement by a particular reference to the accounts, and the proceedings of the house.

Mr. Harper said, he would now advert to another position advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) and founded on a total misrepresentation of what he, Mr. Harper, had stated when he was first up on this question. He should hardly have thought it conceivable that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, after a sentiment had been uttered in debate by a person whom he wished to oppose, should immediately rise and wholly misrepresent it to suit his own purpose; had he not seen so many instances of the boldness wherewith that gentleman relied on the inattention or the credulity of the house. That gentleman, on the present occasion, had represented him as having attributed the opposition to executive measures in that house, to the anger which gentlemen felt at the disappointment of their hopes of obtaining offices: and he had then gone on to infer that the hope of obtaining offices must also influence the conduct of those members who usually supported the measures of the Executive; since, if disappointment in the pursuit of office could produce opposition, it was equally fair to attribute a contrary conduct in other members to the hope of succeeding in this pursuit. But Mr. Harper affirmed that he had said no such thing; that he had never attributed the opposition to this motive. He had indeed said, that the suspicions of gentlemen, and their clamours about Executive influence, patronage and corruption, proceeded from disappointment, but not from disappointment of this kind. Ambitious statesmen, he said, did not wish for office, but power, they did not wish to hold posts themselves, but to direct those who did hold them; to see their own system adopted, their own advice followed, and the affairs of the country conducted in the way which they approved. This was their aim, and this the scope and end of all their exertions. While men should continue to think differently on matters of opinion, there would always be a number of persons who would disapprove the manner in which public affairs, or any other affairs, were conducted. These persons, in governments like our's, would gradually form themselves into a party, and their opinions would assume the shape of a political system, different from that actually adopted. These two systems would be in a perpetual state of conflict, and the supporters of that which might happen to be vanquished, would feel mortification and chagrin. These feelings would become more and more violent in proportion as their defeats were more frequent, and on questions to which they annexed greater importance: and hence proceeded and always would proceed, those heart-burnings and jealousies, those little suspicions, which gave themselves vent in declamations against the opposite system and its supporters, against Executive influence, against patronage and corruption, and whereby the party which could not rule was prompted to suspect and arraign the motives which actuated the authors of their defeat. Such were the passions and such the feelings to which he attributed the opposition of gentlemen and their little unfounded suspicions: to a love of power, not to a love of place; to disappointment in their attempts to bring their own system and their own principles into action, not to the pursuit of office. In some countries indeed, office conferred power, and was therefore sought by ambitious men as a means of obtaining power. Office there gave patronage, authority and influence, and was therefore eagerly pursued. But in this country, he said, the case was different. Offices here gave a scanty maintenance, much labour and no patronage or influence: and therefore ambitious politicians did not desire them. That house was the place for such men to appear. There, and there alone they had a conspicuous theatre for the display of their talents; there, and there alone could they acquire fame, popularity, and political importance; there, and there alone could they make a strong impression on the country and the government, give weight to their own opinions, and force their own system into activity. There of course they would desire to remain and not to undertake offices, which, though respectable, were not brilliant, imposed much labour but conferred neither splendour nor authority.

It was not, therefore, to the disappointment of gentlemen in the pursuit of those objects, Mr. Harper said, that he attributed their conduct, but to the usual operations of party spirit; a spirit which arose out of the constitution of our nature, combined with the form of our government; and of which he did not complain. He not only knew that it must exist while men should be made as they are, but he believed that it ought to exist. While opposite parties in the government struggled for pre-eminence, they were like persons engaged in an exhibition before the public, who are obliged to display superior merit and superior excellence in order to gain the prize. The public is the judge, the two parties are the combatants, and that party which possesses power must employ it properly, must conduct the government wisely, in order to ensure public approbation, and retain their power. In this contention, while the two parties draw different ways, a middle course is produced generally conformable to public good. Party spirit, therefore, and the contentions to which it gave rise, neither alarmed nor displeased him. It might, indeed, sometimes run into excess, and produce mischief, as the wind may sometimes be converted into a storm, or fire give rise to a conflagration; but its general effects, like those of the great elements of nature, he had no doubt, were beneficial.

There was another topic, Mr. Harper said, which though, in his mind, wholly unconnected with the subject, had been introduced into the debate, and much insisted on, and therefore he did not think it ought pass without remark. It had been said, he knew not on what authority, that a resolution had been formed by the executive to employ, in official stations, none but those who were known to approve the political system adopted by the administration; and this had been represented as a most alarming and a most reprehensible determination. For his part, Mr. Harper said, he knew nothing of the determination made by the Executive on this head; but he had no hesitation in saying, that he hoped, and wished to see this resolution adopted and adhered to. He wished it even more than he hoped it; for there had not been, in his opinion, sufficiently strong indications of such a resolution in the conduct of the Executive heretofore. He once thought that a contrary conduct might be safely, and even beneficially pursued: but recent and very strong experience had convinced him of his mistake. He hoped this experience had produced the same effect on the Executive, which had received awful warning of late, and by pursuing in some instances, a contrary course, had brought on itself the most serious and alarming embarrassments. The Executive was no doubt liable to error, and he believed, had erred; and he hoped the solemn warning which experience

had given it, would induce it to correct the error in time to come.

But what did this supposed determination, at which gentlemen expressed such alarm, amount to? Simply to this—that the Executive, in conducting those concerns of the government wherewith it is exclusively charged, and for the management of which it is solely responsible, should employ such persons as subordinate agents, as were known to agree with him in opinion about the right mode of conducting them. Was this any thing so extraordinary? Was it not practised by every man of common understanding in the management of his own private affairs?—Let me ask the gentleman, from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) said Mr. Harper, whether he does not himself constantly act upon this principle? Were he about to employ an overseer, would he take one who differed wholly from him in his opinions about agriculture and the management of his farm? Who thought that tobacco ought to be planted in the fall, and wheat in the spring? Or, would he chuse a person whose ideas on these subjects he believed to be correct, and knew to agree with those principles about the truth of which he himself had no doubt? Would he not be the more cautious in this respect, in proportion as the farm to be managed was more distant from his own residence, and of course the conduct of the agent less subject to his superintendance and controul? If he did not act thus, he would depart most widely from his usual prudence, and might think himself fortunate if he sustained no greater loss than that of his crop.

And shall the President of the United States, in conducting the affairs of this union, neglect those plain and ordinary maxims of prudence, which every man observes in his private affairs? The executive is charged with foreign relations of the country, and with the whole execution of all its laws. The greatest differences of opinion that exist among us, arise from these relations. The executive has adopted a certain system as to the manner in which they ought to be conducted. This system is disliked and opposed by one set of men, while another description approves and supports it. The whole question is, whether the subordinate agents who are to execute this system under the orders of the President, shall be chosen from among those who like it, or those who think it radically wrong, and have never omitted any opportunity of attempting to change it? To choose from the latter would be to say, that those persons who are most opposed to a measure are, for that reason, the best qualified to give it effect.

A gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Harper said, has talked much of the executive having a party, a party in legislation: and has asked what then becomes of our government of departments, and whether the executive could refuse to execute a law because he did not think it a good one? Let me ask that gentleman (Mr. Baldwin) who spoke of a party in legislation, or doubted about the obligation of the executive to execute a law whether approved by it or not. Does not that gentlemen know that there are executive functions distinct from legislative functions, and that the President is charged with the former, as well as the legislature with the latter? It is not perhaps, surprising, considering the degree of animation, not to say passion, to which the gentleman had worked himself up, that he should overlook a distinction so obvious as that between legislative and executive functions; but will he not now acknowledge that the President being solely charged with one, is solely responsible for it to the house, the country and his conscience, while the legislature is solely responsible for the other. And, in conducting those affairs, for which he is solely responsible, must not the President have a system? Or would the gentleman from Georgia wish the executive department to be conducted without system? If he must have a system from whence is he to derive it; from his own judgment or from the direction of others? Surely from the former source.—Will not differences of opinion exist respecting this system, which some will approve, while it is considered as most improper by others? No doubt this will be the case.—From which class then, must the President take his agents, in the execution of this system, those confidential agents with whom he is to advise, by whose eyes he must often see, with whose hands he must often work, and to whose fidelity and discretion he must often trust in remote situations, beyond his immediate superintendance and controul? Shall he take them from the approvers or opposers of the system? When he has a thing to be done shall he employ those to do it who think it right and beneficial, or those who think it wrong and mischievous? Shall he expose himself to the danger of having his orders disobeyed or neglected by an agent, who though charged with their execution, may choose to set up his own wisdom above that of his employers, and to dispense with that which they have considered as indispensable? Shall he expose himself to the danger of having his plans, however necessary in his own judgment, counteracted by an ignorant or presumptuous agent, who thinks them hurtful, and chooses to act according to his own opinions instead of his instructions? Should he thus act and thus expose himself and the great interests wherewith he is charged, he would cease to deserve either the respect of individuals, or the confidence of the country.

But it may be alledged, continued Mr. Harper, that the integrity of an agent will be a sufficient security for his acting according to his instructions, though contrary to his own private opinions. It may sometimes be so, but the risk is great, and recent experience does not authorise the experiment. Even were it otherwise, still when you employ a person to execute measures which he does not approve, you take away one of the best and strongest securities for his due performance: you deprive yourself of his zeal of his heart, of his enthusiasm which are not only the surest guards of fidelity, but the most powerful means of success.

If the executive therefore, has a system in the conduct of those affairs wherewith it is charged, and to say that it has not, is to charge it with folly, it must either be dishonest, or conceive that system to be proper: and conceiving it to be proper it is its duty to use the most effectual means for carrying it into effect. One of the most efficacious of these means is, to make use of men, who otherwise qualified, believe the system to be right. Such men consequently, and such alone, ought to be employed: and hence it follows, that for the executive to neglect that, the determination to do which gentlemen charge against it as an impropriety, and even a crime, would be at best an act of folly, if not the breach of a sacred obligation.

Mr. Harper then proceeded to remark on what had been advanced yesterday by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) respecting the minister at Lisbon. That gentleman, said he, has charged my former colleague with having voted for an appropriation for a new office, in order to make room for his own appointment to a vacancy thus created. He says, that my late colleague, when the minister at Lisbon was to be sent to Berlin, came into the house not indeed with a commission in his pocket, but *certainly with a knowledge* that he himself was to fill the vacant place at Lisbon, and voted for the Berlin appropriation. Did the gentleman advert to the extent of this charge? I am willing to hope that he did not; for then he would not have advanced it, especially in so positive a manner, without some sort of proof. No such proof could have been produced. I take upon myself to declare that none such exists. By recurring to the journals of the senate, it will appear, that the nomination of a minister to Lisbon was made on the 6th of July. I have authority for saying, that the first intimation which my late colleague received of his intended nomination, was the day before the nomination took place, that is on the 5th, two days after that appropriation was made, for which he is charged with having voted in order to make room for himself. When he gave this vote, he might have expected the appointment; but he had no more right to expect it than any other man. He did not know that he would be appointed, nor was he applied to on the subject till after the Berlin appropriation had been voted. It would have been highly improper to apply to him before, and it is very improbable, in itself, that the application was made until after the appropriation for Berlin, for although the President had resolved to send the minister from Lisbon to Berlin, he could not execute this intention without a vote of money, and to apply to a gentleman to accept the vacancy before that vote took place and, of course, before it was certain that there would be a vacancy, would, certainly have been very strange conduct.

This much I have thought it necessary to state, said Mr. Harper, and I will add one observation addressed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is this, that he ought to take warning from this occasion not to make it necessary in future to defend persons in their absence against attacks, which being wholly unfounded, candour no less than delicacy and generous sentiments, ought to have prevented.

As to the general policy of the present motion as connected with the foreign relations of this country, Mr. Harper said, that he would add two or three remarks on that subject, and then conclude.

The motion went, he said, to reduce the appointments and salaries of three ministers: those to Madrid, Lisbon, and Berlin; and in support of the motion, it was alledged that the last of these ministers was entirely unnecessary, and that the other two had been improperly, because unnecessarily, raised from ministers resident to ministers plenipotentiary. To him it was a sufficient answer to these allegations to say, that the President had thought otherwise: because the President being charged by the constitution with the foreign relations of the country, must be invested with the means necessary for conducting them with effect; and was infinitely better qualified by his situation, to judge what those means were, and how they ought to be used, than the house could pretend to be. One of these means was the appointment of foreign ministers, which was expressly vested in the President by the constitution. When the President, therefore, had thought fit to appoint foreign ministers, or to alter their grades, he had exercised a constitutional power, and it did not lie with the house of representatives to object or judge. To him, therefore, Mr. Harper said, it was a sufficient answer to all those objections, to say, that the President had thought otherwise. To others, who might hold different opinions from him on this subject, he thought it was a sufficient answer to be told that the house of representatives, as well as the President had thought differently, and had sanctioned the changes which he had thought proper to make in this respect, by voting money to carry them into effect. This the had done expressly in all the three cases contemplated by the present motion. The ministers to Madrid and Lisbon had been raised from residents to plenipotentiaries in May 1796, at which time, and also in March 1797, the house had voted an additional sum made necessary by these changes and had hereby sanctioned the changes themselves. The embassy to Berlin was resolved on in June 1797, and the house then sanctioned the measure by giving the requisite appropriation. Surely it might have been expected that the strongest advocates for legislative controul and legislative sanction, would be satisfied by this repeated approbation of the house: but no, gentlemen were not to be so satisfied. They still contended that it was proper to enquire into the use and the reason of these changes, and demanded why they had been made, what circumstances rendered them necessary, and what good they had produced? Though he protested against the right of the house to make these enquiries, more especially at this time, after the measures had been so formally and so repeatedly sanctioned, he nevertheless had no objection to inform gentlemen what in his opinion had been the occasion, and the benefits of two of these appointments, those to Madrid and Lisbon. As to the embassy to Berlin, the reasons and advantages of it had been so fully explained in the summer session, that nothing seemed necessary to be added to the remarks made by some other gentlemen on that subject in the course of the present debate.

It could not, he said be forgotten by gentlemen that in the beginning of 1796, or a little previous to that period, we settled very much to our own satisfaction, a long standing and disagreeable dispute with the government of Spain. The treaty whereby this settlement was effected, placed the two nations on a footing of amity, and secured to us objects of very great importance to an extensive and interesting part of the Union. The final attainment, however, of these objects and the due execution of the treaty, must depend very much on the continuance of a good understanding between the two governments. Spain, after keeping only commissioners, and charges des affaires here for a considerable time, had sent us a minister plenipotentiary, and in the intercourse between governments it was usual and an expected civility to return a minister of the same grade that was received. This compliment Spain expected, and however inconsiderable these matters may appear to us, we know that great importance is annexed to them by courts. We must deal with people as we find them, and where we have an interest to cultivate their good will, we must conform to their prejudices and fashions, instead of ridiculing or disregarding them. As Spain had made an advance by sending us a minister plenipotentiary, and expected a return of the compliment, would it have been wise for the paltry sum of 4,500 dollars, the difference between the two appointments, to disappoint and disgust a power which we had so great an interest to conciliate? He believed not: the President had thought not; the house on two or three former occasions had thought not; and he hoped that the same opinion would now influence its decision.

As to Portugal, the reasons in favor of the the change had been equally strong. We had first a minister resident at that court; it had sent us a minister of the same grade who was afterwards changed into a minister plenipotentiary, and had been received by our government. Portugal not only had a right to expect, according to the ceremonial established among nations, that we should send her a minister of the same grade, but she did expect it, and even made a request to that effect. Had we no interest to cultivate with Portugal, that we ought to have disappointed her in this respect, and run the risk of disgusting this friendly power? Our direct commerce indeed was not very great with her, but a very important and interesting branch of our trade, was likely to be deeply affected by her measures. She was the power which was usually at war with the Algerines, and had frequently kept them blocked up in the Streights; whereby all our commerce to that quarter of the world,—a commerce for the security of which we had sacrificed nearly one million and an half of dollars, was rendered safe from their depredations. Was it a small object then, to be on good terms with a power which held so effectual a check over those formidable pirates? Ought this good understanding to be endangered by withholding an accustomed mark of respect, which she expected, and of which she had set the example? And for what object do gentlemen contend, that this risk ought to have been incurred—this good understanding endangered? For 4500 dollars. Was this the wisdom of legislators, or was it the foolish versatile conduct of angry and petulant children?

Upon the whole, he said, considering the length of time this establishment had continued; the solemnity with which it had been so repeatedly sanctioned by Congress—the critical nature of our present situation—the importance of preserving all our means of good understanding with friendly powers—the versatile conduct which would arise from the present motion, to do away establishments so lately approved by this very Congress; and the mischievous tendency of fixing that censure on the Executive, in the present crisis, which was the direct tendency, and even the avowed object of the present motion,—he could not for a moment suppose that it would be adopted by the house.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, had he not seconded the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, he knew not that he should have troubled the committee with his sentiments on this occasion. He thought the reasons which had been adduced by the gentleman from Virginia, for the adoption of his motion, were forcible. He had stated, that in all governments, where the executive and legislative powers were placed in different bodies, there was a constant tendency to an increase of executive patronage, by means of the power to appoint to office. He did not expect that so plain a position would have been attempted to be controverted. Not that the gentleman wished to get rid of this patronage, or that the power should be placed any where else, but merely to prevent its increasing, and becoming mischievous. He stated, from proof which had produced conviction on his own mind, that there was a determination in the executive of this country to increase that patronage, by confining its appointment to office to men of a certain political opinion. He was sorry to hear his friend make this declaration, because, however well he might himself have been convinced of the fact, he was apprehensive the same conviction could not be produced on the minds of other gentlemen—he confessed it did not produce conviction on his mind. But what had been heard from gentleman in opposition to this motion? The doctrine had been avowed. The people of the United States had lived to hear, that it was right in the executive to promote none to office, but of its own *party*. Or, if not party, clothe the thing in what words gentlemen pleased, it came to the same meaning.—This was at once declaring, that the executive of the United States had a *party*, and that there was a party in opposition to the executive, who were not deserving of the favour of government.

Mr. L. wished to examine this doctrine—Was it contended that it was becoming in government to determine that men of a particular opinion only should receive the rewards which it had to bestow? For he denied that these offices were matters of paltry consideration. With respect to salary, he acknowledged the object was not great; but inasmuch as these offices were proofs of public confidence, they were high rewards. If this doctrine were to be admitted, before the president could appoint any person to office, he must hold an inquisition upon his political opinion, and require proofs of his having always acted in a certain way. If this were to be done, the president of the United States would sink from the exalted situation of the head of a free people, to the miserable leader of a party.

This was one effect; but there were others. It was supposed, in his selection for office, the president would seek for virtue and talents. But, if the doctrine of gentlemen were to prevail, if men of this description were not to be found of a certain opinion, men must be chosen devoid of talents and of virtue.

Mr. L. would not believe, therefore, notwithstanding gentlemen had avowed it to be the case, that the executive had come to any such determination. He believed that these gentlemen thought it would be right for him to do so; but he could not believe that the president of the United States joined them in opinion. Nay, he had his own declaration that he did not; for, in the address which he delivered on his inauguration, which might be considered as his political creed, he expressly declared, that in appointments to office he would seek for virtuous men of all parties. And why not? Was virtue confined to men of a certain political or religious opinion? He trusted not: and whatever might be the private opinion of any person appointed to office, if he counteracted the instructions which were given to him, he stepped beyond the limits of his duty; he outstepped the laws—and thank God (exclaimed he) we have laws, that will punish offences, whether they arise from ambition, corruption, or any other source.

But, as he had already said, he did not believe this, for another, and a very serious consequence might arise from it. Let us imagine it possible, said he, (and pray God the imagination may never be realized!) that, at some future time, the United States should have a president, who had a predilection for a particular form of government; who might think that the standard which he has formed in his own mind was the standard of perfection, and who would, therefore, cause all his measures to bend that way; suppose, for instance, he should think that no form of government was so fit for this country as a monarchical one—that nothing short of hereditary distinctions could give security and stability to government. If this were his opinion, he would, of course, confine his appointments to persons who subscribed to his sentiment. The consequence of which would be, the government would be undermined, before the people were aware of the design. If such ever should be the situation of this country, he trusted, however, there would be republican virtue sufficient to frustrate and overturn the design; but it could not be done without a convulsion, and this country knew sufficiently well the miseries attending such an event, to authorize every possible caution which could be taken to prevent so great a calamity.

But gentlemen had spoken of the executive being warned, by *awful experience*, from appointing persons to office of a certain opinion. The meaning of this insinuation could not be mistaken. Every one knew who was meant as well as if the gentleman had been named.—Yet those who made the allusion were so sensibly alive to every reflection on character, that the house had been entertained for half an hour in the defence of a character which had never been attacked; as when his friend from Pennsylvania mentioned the gentleman lately appointed to Portugal, it was only to shew the possible effect to be produced by executive patronage, for he immediately exonerated that gentleman from acting from improper motives. Mr. L. acknowledged that the lesson which gentlemen alluded to, was an awful and important one, and ought to be taken as an exemplification for the mischievous doctrine now contended for. For, said he, whence has arisen our present dispute with a certain foreign nation, but from an adherence to the principles which gentlemen recommended? Whilst that gentleman was in office, our affairs in that country bore a very different aspect from what they bore after he was recalled. Let gentlemen think of this, and consider whether it did not afford an *awful lesson* for the future government of the executive. He thought it did, and he hoped it was a lesson which would have its due effect upon the United States.

But, to turn to the amendment. It was objected to because it went to alter what was already established. Such arguments as these had little weight on his mind. He was never disposed to continue any measure longer than it was useful. Gentlemen were called upon to shew what good had been produced by the change which took place eighteen months ago. This they declined, and called upon the advocates of this amendment to shew what good would be produced, if it were to take effect. He believed it would produce much good. In the first place it would lessen executive influence; though he did not wish wholly to destroy this influence—for he had some respect to his oath, and he had some degree of admiration yet remaining for that instrument called the constitution, and some remembrance left of the efforts which he used to get it adopted; but, though he would not annihilate that patronage, he would not increase it. Did necessity require that we should have all the ministers plenipotentiary we now have, and those we soon shall have, if these are continued? Gentlemen told the committee they did not know the reasons which influenced the executive; that therefore this business must be left to that department, and that all the legislature had to do, was to appropriate for all the ministers it might chuse to appoint. This question had, however, been contrarily determined at a former session, after a discussion which could leave no doubt upon the mind of any one. Mr. L. said he would mention another evil, which he trusted would make some impression upon the house, that was the expence of the ministers in question, which, as he believed it was unnecessary, ought to be avoided; for, though the gentleman last up had said something about the advantages to be derived from Portugal, he never heard of any to be derived from Prussia. Indeed, experience shewed, that though we had gone on increasing our diplomatic agents, no good thing had ever been produced by them, except the Spanish treaty, which was of real advantage to the country; some other things had been done by them, which, he believed, had been far better undone. Indeed the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) than whom no one could be better able to give an opinion upon the subject, declared that, in his opinion, our diplomatic connections had been injurious to this country, and that they ought to be got rid of as soon as convenient; though, he added, he did not think this a proper time, or that this was the best mode of doing the business. He thought this declaration ought to have a great weight.

Mr. DANA said, he found, that if this amendment took place, it would produce a saving of 4,500 dollars a year to three ministers which would be 13,500 dollars a year in the whole. Yet the gentleman last up even considered this saving, as worthy of the debate which had taken place. In a pecuniary point of view, he supposed the debate itself would cost more money. But with respect to economy, this was *vulgar lopping*, and a *miserable attempt at public economy*. Public economy was not to be thus attained, but by introducing order and system into our affairs; and by employing talents in our public offices. But it was said, our liberties were in danger, from an extension of Executive patronage. This he allowed, was an admirable theme for popular declamation, and perhaps might produce the effect which the mover and supporters of the business wished. The gentleman from Virginia spoke of the liberties of the people as depending upon the minorities in Congress and that the preservation of the constitution was owing to them, at least he so understood the gentleman; he would correct him if he was wrong. [Mr. Nicholas re-stated what he had said.] Mr. D. continued, tho' the gentleman had not said expressly so, he seemed to wish this to be the understanding of what he said; and he considered this as a key to the whole debate. This motion, this debate were intended to attract public attention. If the gentleman thought this was the way to preserve the liberties of the people; he was certainly right in adopting this mode, but he was sorry that, for this purpose, the committee should be reduced to mere puppets, since the speeches which were made on this occasion were addressed more to the stenographers and the galleries, than to the chair or to the members present. Admitting that this was the view in which the business was brought forward, he doubted not it would be fully answered.

But what did the arguments of gentlemen with respect to Executive patronage, prove? Every thing and nothing. Could an officer be made without encreasing Executive patronage? It certainly could not; and therefore to prevent this patronage every office under the government ought to be annihilated. But the constitution had declared the Executive was to appoint to office. The framers of it knew it would give the Executive some power; but they gave it notwithstanding. He might upon the same ground object to the superior talents of the mover of this amendment, which gave him so great an influence in this house, as being incompatable with the equality upon which the members of that body stood, and propose some process by which they might be reduced to the common standard. He did not think the argument applied specifically to any thing.

The next argument was the danger to be apprehended from a concurrence in opinion betwixt the different branches of the government, as the different departments were intended to be a check upon each other. For his own part, he apprehended no danger from this source. It was not probable that they would agree in measures that were wrong; but that they would agree in those which were right. But, according to the doctrines of some gentlemen, the government was made up of hostility and mutual rivalry between its different branches; and that when the two houses and the President concurred in any measure, mischief was to be the consequence. His idea of government, on the contrary, was, that when the different branches concurred, the thing which they did was right; and that when they did not concur, that something was wrong. He did not believe there was any danger to to be apprehended from the influence of Executive patronage on the members of the legislature. Indeed, considering the obloquy which patriotism tho't it necessary to cast upon public officers, he did not think their situations were enviable. How many candidates for ministers plenipotentiary could the gentleman from Virginia point to in that house? If he knew one, it was more than he did.—Another argument was that diplomatic agents were not necessary for commercial purposes, but that consuls were sufficient for this business. Commercial concerns between individuals could, doubtless be so settled; but when questions came into view of a national kind, ministers were necessary to settle them. He had not the hardihood to say none such would take place.

But as an argument against the amendment The persons now in office were sent to Europe under an idea of remaining there for some time, and had arranged their affairs accordingly. As it respected the present gentlemen in office, the measure would, therefore, be unjust; for it could not be supposed that they would continue to hold their offices, when their salaries were reduced one half. Besides etiquette required that we should have the same grade of ministers aboard, that foreign courts had here.

Mr. D. concluded by observing that he forbore to follow gentlemen into observations wholly unconnected with the question before them. The present state of Europe, he said, forbade the proposed reduction of our ministers, as there probably never was a time when trifling causes produced greater events, or when the talents of ministers abroad might be more useful to this country.

(Debate to be continued.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Milledge, from Georgia, appeared for the first time to-day.

Mr. N. Smith asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Allen, for fifteen days. Yesterday leave of absence for eight days was obtained for Mr. Livingston by Mr. S. Smith.

Mr. Reed presented the petition of Sylvanus Bartlett and —— Spooner, praying to be permitted to fund certain certificates which had been mislaid.—Referred to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the subject of the propriety of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts.

Mr. Milledge presented the petitions of J. B. Girardeau and J. F. Randolph, praying for compensation for military services in Georgia.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sitgreaves moved that the committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the message of the President of the United States, and the report of the Attorney-general, relative to the law for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, be discharged from the farther consideration of them, in order that they might be referred to a select committee which he should move to be appointed, to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in that law—both motions were agreed to and a committee of three appointed.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for suspending the act relative to foreign silver coin, were agreed to.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petitions of John Nelson and the widow Russel, who prayed to be allowed to locate certain lands, before the cession had been

made by the Indians.—Committed to a committee of the whole.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, incloſing a long report from the ſecretary of ſtate, and ſundry documents therein referred to, on the ſubject of the diſpute with the Spaniards at the Natchez, which were read and ordered to be printed.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate informing the houſe that they had paſſed the bill to amend the ſeveral acts for laying a duty on ſpirits and on ſtills, with amendments; and that the Preſident had approved and ſigned the act for compenſating their door-keepers.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the ſervice of the year 1798, which was twice read and committed.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a communication from the war office, containing a liſt of penſion applicants, whoſe caſes had been re-examined.—Referred to the committee of claims.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of foreign intercourſe; when Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under conſideration, Mr. Findley ſpoke in favor of it, and Mr. Iſaac Parker againſt it. The committee had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

VENICE, October 16.

On the 12th inſt. a conſpiracy was diſcovered here, which, as our patriots ſay, had for its object, to cut down the tree of liberty, aboliſh the new democratic conſtitution of government, and ſubject the city to a foreign monarchical power. Immediately all the ſhops and coffee-houſes were ſhut up, and the guards augmented by the French Poliſh legion now here, and patroles ſent out. Under the directions of the French general Bulland, aſſiſted by a ſtrong military force, on the night of the 13th, between 70 and 80 perſons were arreſted; among whom were 10 members of the municipality, 10 clergymen, ſeveral of the ex-nobles, as for example, Crimani, Dandolo, Peſaro, &c. In conſequence of this conſpiracy, the following proclamation has been publiſhed by our municipality:—

"*Liberty—Equality.—The Proviſional Municipality of Venice to the People.*

"Citizens—A dark intrigue had prepared new fetters for you. Baſe men accuſtomed to kiſs the chains impoſed on them by the oligarchy, anxious to reſtore the antient ſlavery, ſought to eſtabliſh the deſpotiſm of a new tyrant. But the ever-watchful genius of liberty has detected and defeated the conſpiracy. The traitors are arreſted. The ſpeedy and firm meaſures adopted by the committee of public welfare has cruſhed the hydra of counter-revolution. The brave patriot Bulland haſtened with the rapidity of lightning to ward off the threatened danger. Citizens, public tranquility is now ſecured; reſpect the laws and confide in the conſtituted authorities. Our liberty will for the future no more be attacked with impunity.

"Done in the ſitting of the 11th of October, at night."

This event has given riſe to many ſpeculations, and many doubts are entertained with reſpect to its nature and views. On the 13th, the Preſident of the municipality declared, that among the perſons arreſted, only a few were guilty; and that the reſt would be detained only as hoſtages. It is ſuppoſed by ſome, that the whole has been concerted to remove ſome perſons who ſtood in the way.

PARIS, October 27.

It ſaid that the object of the appointment of Charles Delacroix in the room of Noel, as Batavian ambaſſador, is to invite the national aſſembly, as ſoon as poſſible to ſubſtitute a new conſtitution in the room of that which has been rejected.

October 16.

Letters from Tuſcany ſtate, that the French Venetian fleet, which has 15,000 land troops on board, can have no other object than the Neapolitan government. This at leaſt is certain, that the court of Naples, as well as that of Rome, are making warlike preparations, with a degree of activity and zeal, which can only be accounted for either by a deſire to attack, or by fear of being attacked.

It appears by a letter from Bruſſels, that the Archbiſhop of Mechlin, who has been tranſported beyond the Rhine, by order of the directory, is univerſally regretted in Belgium. The cauſe of his having been baniſhed was occaſioned by his having addreſſed a Paſtoral letter to the commiſſioners of the executive directory, nearly as follows:

"The Apoſtolic, Catholic, and Roman religion, which I moſt cordially profeſs, and of which I am a principal paſtor, and obliged to give example to others, poſitively forbids an oath of hatred againſt royalty, or the perſon of a king. Being commanded to love our neighbour though he injure us, and royalty being good in itſelf, and of divine inſtitution, we cannot hate one or the other without deviating from the principles of chriſtianity, much leſs call God as witneſs to an action prohibited under eternal pains.

"The impoſſibility of anſwering the obligations required under the preſent circumſtances, ſhould by no means render our fidelity ſuſpected, for I flatter myſelf, that you have ſufficient authority to aſſure the republic, that neither me nor my clergy will find the leaſt difficulty in promiſing, if neceſſary under oath, never to co-operate, directly, in the re eſtabliſhment of royalty in France; and that the government may be perfectly ſatisfied that they ſhall never have cauſe to puniſh the prieſts, nor find them inimical to their views, except when the laws and the conſtitution is in oppoſition to the laws of God and the precepts of the goſpel."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF OCT. 25.

Chapelain, on motion of order, called the attention of the council to the ſituation of La Vendee. "That unfortunate country (he ſaid) is reſcued from the calamities of a civil war, and this would have been effected much ſooner, but for Carnot's oppoſing every meaſure propoſed for that purpoſe.—But now, numbers of robbers and brigands over-run and deſolate that ill fated country. It is not an army, but the Gend'armerie which is to be ſent againſt theſe banditti;—and the number of gens d'armes not being ſufficient to check their depredations, I move that a meſſage be ſent to the directory, to demand, whether it would not be adviſeable to eſtabliſh a brigade of 50 gen d'armes in every Canton of La Vendee."—Adopted.

LONDON, November 6.

The following account of the loſs of the Monnikendam Dutch frigate, prize to the Beaulieu, is given in a letter from Amſterdam, dated October 19.

"The Dutch frigate Monnikendam is wrecked off Weſt Cappel, having their wounded on board, with the Engliſh prize-maſter, a lieutenant, a midſhipman and 33 ſeamen who were put on board for the purpoſe of carrying her to England. The frigate had 14 feet water in her hold: having loſt the temporary maſts with which ſhe had been ſupplied, and being in the moſt imminent danger of ſinking, the prize maſter ſuffered a Dutch Boatſwain on board to run her towards the ſhore. By this means their lives were ſaved; the wounded were conveyed to an hoſpital, and the 36 Engliſhmen put on board the Walcheren, which lies at Fluſhing. The Monnikendam had 50 killed and 40 wounded, during the late action.

The captain of the Hercules Dutch prize died on Saturday of his wounds, and was buried on Monday at Yarmouth, with great funeral pomp, attended by the Dutch and Engliſh officers, and a company of the Oxford militia, who fired three vollies over his grave.

Mr. Tierney and Mr. Bryan Edwards are to be the Pylades and Oreſtes of oppoſition during the enſuing ſeſſions. Mr. Thomas Thompſon, the member for Eveſham, is to act occaſionally as their aid-de-camp.—Theſe gentlemen preſent a very formidable array to the Miniſtry!

November 7.

Lord Grenville is the author of the State Paper, which has drawn unwilling applauſe from the oppoſition papers themſelves. The poſſibility of its having been compoſed by a relation of Mr. Sheridan, will ſolve the myſtery.

One thouſand pounds have been collected in the iſland of Guernſey for the widows of the ſeamen killed on board Admiral Duncan's Fleet.

November 8.

A paper of oppoſition obſerved yeſterday that the project of the Directory for the invaſion of this country was extremely likely to meet with ſucceſs, as the numerous armies which had conquered all the continental powers might now be employed againſt Great Britain.

On this ſubject we ſhall only remark, that previous to the termination of the Congreſs at Raſtadt, which from the variety of momentous objects to be ſettled there, may perhaps rekindle the flames of continental war, & make them rage with encreaſed fury, the Directory cannot withdraw the Republican armies. It would be highly imprudent to weaken the army of Italy before the Ciſalpine Republic is completely organized: and it is from this army that the troops muſt be drawn which are to form the garriſons of the Iſlands which the French have acquired in the Ionian ſea, and their new eſtabliſhments in Albania. Their final projects againſt ſuch ſtates of Italy as they have not yet ſubdued, call rather for an augmentation of their force in that country, than for a diminution.

As to the army of Germany, it is ſcarce ſtrong enough to complete the Directory's plan of invaſion againſt Hanover, Hamburgh, &c. and to garriſon the new conqueſts of Belgium. Beſides, the comparative condition of our navy, and that of the enemy, renders the projected invaſion a mere farce. The Directory may ſucceed in vomiting a few more of their galley ſlaves on ſome defenceleſs part of our coaſt, but we have no fear from any formidable preparation they may make.

ALBANY, January 16.

Communicated by a gentleman from Vermont.

The LYON of Fairhaven continues his *old practice* of ſending ſcores of *Bache's* infamous Gazettes from Philadelphia, to perſons in different parts of the ſtate of Vermont, by every mail which arrives—and ſerious miſchiefs are apprehended by many from the effects which the miſrepreſentations contained in ſaid papers may have upon the minds of thoſe who are remote from other information than what is communicated to them through that vile and polluted ſource, the Philadelphia Aurora. Such miſtatements have already been made reſpecting the *Stamp Act*, that numbers of the weak and miſled, in two or three towns have aſſembled together and actually erected what they term *liberty poles*. LYON is now at home on a viſit. Whether he has returned to fan the breeze of diſcontent, or *to huſh the tumult*, is not certain—Of this it is believed he is fully ſenſible, that unleſs a majority of his conſtituents can be kept from a knowledge of the political truths of the day, he ſtands no chance for ſucceſs in the event of another election.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 18

A bill is before the legiſlature by which it is contemplated to tax a wholeſale merchant, ſelling 20,000 pounds worth of goods anually £108: Merchants ſelling more than 3000 and not exceeding 20,000 pounds worth in the ſame proportion. Retailers who ſell £3,000 worth to pay £6, and all who ſell leſs than 3,000 worth to pay £4. The evidence to be required of the merchant as to the amount ſold, is his own oath.

A bill is pending before the legiſlature for the more effectual reſtraining of gambling. By this bill all gaming tables in the ſtate are to be burnt on the 9th of next March. After that time if any money is ſtaked as a bett, any of the bye ſtanders are at liberty to ſnatch it and if the original poſſeſſor or any other perſon attempts to deprive him of the poſſeſſion of it, he is to be puniſhed by fine and impriſonment.

January 19.

We hear, that as by the treaty with Great Britain, individuals are liable for the debts contracted with Britiſh merchants prior to the revolution, the legiſlature of Virginia contemplate raiſing a revenue the enſuing year for the purpoſe of repaying to Britiſh debtors the ſums they paid into the Treaſury, during the revolution. As the money paid into the Treaſury was depreciated paper currency, it is propoſed to give them in ſpecie the real value of the ſum at the time depoſited.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 24.

Joſhua Clayton, Eſq. formerly governor of the ſtate of Delaware, is elected ſenator for that ſtate, to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of John Vining, Eſq.

Erratum in SCIPIO, *No. XIII.*

In 13th line from bottom of firſt paragraph, for *repreſented himſelf*, read "recommended himſelf."

At a quarterly meeting of the ſociety of the Sons of St. George eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia for the advice and aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in diſtreſs, held at the City Tavern the 23d inſt. the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for one year:

Preſident, Iſaac Hazlehurſt
Vice Preſident, Richard Rundle
Treaſurer, Philip Nicklin
Secretary, George Davis
Stewards, John Travis
John Vaughan
Robert E. Griffith
Doct. Edward Cutbuſh
Thomas Ketland
Thomas Cumpſton
John Waddington
Joſeph Bell.

The Judges of the Supreme court of Pennſylvania, have appointed the following courts of Niſi Prius to be held:

For Philadelphia county, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th February, for trials by general jury.
16th, 17th, 19th, 20th February—11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th March, for trials by ſpecial jury.

And by Chief Juſtice M'Kean and Judge Smith.

In Franklin county,	on Monday	16th April
Somerſet do.	Wedneſday	25th do.
Alleghany do.	do.	7th May
Waſhington do.	do.	14th do.
Fayette do.	do.	21ſt do.
Bedford do.	do.	28th do.

By Judges Shippen and Yates,

In Lancaſter county,	on Monday	9th April [1ſt Period
Do	Monday,	16th April, 2d do.
York do	do	23d do
Cumberland do	do	7th do
Huntingdon do	do	7th May
Mifflin do	do	14th do
Northumberland do	do	21ſt do

The late Doctor Franklin left the Pennſylvania hoſpital a legacy of above five thouſand pounds in old debts, conditioned with the payment of certain antiquated claims—At a general meeting of the contributors, a reſolution was paſſed to return the ledger to the executors, from a full perſuaſion that the acceptance of the legacy, would involve the inſtitution in difficulties and debt. Quere, whether this circumſtance and ſome others that might be mentioned, has not given riſe to the ignorant falſe malicious and inhuman attack on the inſtitution in the Aurora of this morning.

As the ſubject is now before the legiſlature, the members will ſee examine and judge for themſelves, on the clear and undiſguiſed facts laid before them, and not be influenced by anonymous ſlanderers, to abandon in its preſent incomplete ſituation, the only aſylum of the kind in the ſtate for the deſtitute ſtranger, and afflicted ſick poor of our own country. An eſtabliſhment founded on the pure principles of benevolence, and which does the higheſt honor to the commonwealth.

MR. FENNO.

IS there not danger that the word *Patronage*, which has of late been ſo much declaimed on, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, may be underſtood by ſome perſons in the Galleries, who are not well acquainted with the language, for the words *put in a rage*: And that, from this unlucky miſtake, they may be led to ſuppoſe ſome members are *in a rage* with the Preſident becauſe he has not nominated themſelves, or their particular friends, for foreign appointments? I have been the more apprehenſive of this miſtake from having heard the word pronounced in a foreign accent, which renders it more liable to this conſtruction.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1797.

Six Per Cent.	16/9
Three per Cent.	10/4
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	20 to 21 per cent.
—— Pennſylvania,	22 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Inſurance Co. Pennſylvania,	10 *to* 11 per cent.
——N. A. ſhares	40 per cent.

New-York, Jan. 18.

ARRIVED	DAYS.
Ship Concord, Welman, St. Peterſburg	104
Brig Cenance, Scott, Jamaica	18
Arrived at Jamaica, December 21 to 23.	
Brig Nancy, King, New-York	19
Chatham, Stanwood, do.	
Schr. Hiram, Murphy, do.	21
Sloop Minerva, Kiler, do.	16

The Hiram, was chaſed into Turk's Iſland by a French privateer, and detained one day.

To the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA.

To-morrow the order of the day being for the conſideration of the bill for making a turnpike road through Germantown, &c. you will then have to decide whether you will grant relief to a conſiderable number of inhabitants, from what they conſider a grievance; and which they find encreaſing in the ſame proportion as the population and proſperity of the country calls for redreſs.

It is well known that in all new countries almoſt every improvement is oppoſed to the prejudices of the inhabitants, as well as the different intereſts they combine. It is not my intention to examine all the ſources of oppoſition that have hitherto fruſtrated the repeated applications to the legiſlature on this ſubject, the moſt material however I beg leave to inveſtigate.

The firſt aroſe from a diverſity of opinion and prejudice among themſelves as to the utility of the meaſure; *dire neceſſity* has convinced a very great majority of the opponents that their intereſt and convenience demand it, and they are now (with but a very few exceptions) united in the preſent application.

The next proceeded from the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties above, who have invariably contended againſt it on any other principle than that of *redemption;* their oppoſition is very conſiderably diminiſhed on being informed that the preſent application is founded on this idea.

The laſt and moſt to be lamented is from a man whoſe principles are to me totally unaccountable and cannot ſtand the teſt of inveſtigation, inaſmuch as he has never offered (to my knowledge) one ſubſtantial argument againſt it; but to carry his point has been obliged to reſort to the ſubterfuge of manoeuvres, of repeated poſtponements, and what he is pleaſed to denominate amendments but with a manifeſt view of defeating the object, inſomuch that his name has become quite proverbial by the Carters &c. who in bad roads, when they get mired or ſtalled load him with execrations and curſes; the weight of which ſins I would not have reſt on me, as the *primary cauſe* of them, for all the benefits of *popularity* he enjoys under them.

Theſe manoeuvres have hitherto been but too ſucceſsful. I hope they have been ſo hackneyed as to become too ſtale to be repeated with ſucceſs.

A candid inveſtigation of the buſineſs is what is deſired from the members generally, and particularly thoſe who from their diſtant reſidence are no otherwiſe intereſted, than from a deſire to promote the good of the country and the happineſs and comfort of its citizens. If you are of *opinion that a* great benefit will ariſe to the petitioners as well as to the citizens of Philadelphia, without injuring any other claſs of inhabitants, you will no doubt afford that relief they think their ſituation gives them a juſt claim to.

Having ſhewn that the oppoſition in the two caſes has nearly ceaſed, I hope it will not be expected as to the laſt. I ſuppoſe it nearly as practicable to turn the ſteeple of Chriſt's church topſy turvy and ſtand it on its ſpire, as to convince a man that I am ſorry to ſay (for the following reaſons) I fear is neither open to the voice of reaſon, reflection, nor yet the dictates of conſcience; the firſt becauſe much has been oppoſed to him in vain—the ſecond, becauſe few perſons have had a greater opportunity of ſeeing the ſtate of the road—and laſt and worſt of all, becauſe he has acknowledged himſelf convinced of the *neceſſity* of the meaſure although he has made uſe of every means in his power to defeat it. I ſhall now leave him (with my beſt wiſhes for his reformation, and with full liberty to ride all his life time through quickſands and mud *if it ie his choice*) and proceed to ſhew that the extenſion of the road to ſo great a diſtance as the borough of Reading at this time will certainly defeat the object.

There appears a manifeſt impropriety in carrying a road of this kind through a country, the inhabitants of which have not aſked for but are oppoſed to it. This circumſtance would of courſe greatly enhance the price of materials neceſſary to make it, there by encreaſe the toll; and when completed, every artifice would be practiced to evade the uſe of a thing, the propriety of which they are not convinced of.

The impoſſibility of raiſing money ſufficient to go ſo great a diſtance at this time *on the terms contemplated* is an inſurmountable difficulty, and at once puts an end to the buſineſs. Although it is hoped that enough may poſſibly be ſubſcribed to go to the 12 mile ſtone. The principle of redemption on which the oppoſition has been diminiſhed, will of courſe fall to the ground or only be a name by the extenſion; whereas if the diſtance is ſhort, there is every reaſon to believe it will be realized.

I cannot but conſider it as impolitic to riſk the fate of ſo deſirable an object, by undertaking the whole of it at once. The ſmallneſs of an object almoſt always inſures the ſucceſs of it, as certainly as the magnitude of it clogs if it does not entirely fruſtrate it, which I verily believe would be the caſe in the preſent inſtance; and as I can ſee no reaſon why the remainder of the road may not be done to advantage whenever the inhabitants deſire it, I am induced to hope that you will agree to ſtrike out the borough of Reading and render the object attainable by ſtopping at the 10, or 12 mile ſtone.

JUVENIS.

Germantown, Jan. 24. 1798.

Bread will be diſtributed to the Poor

Who may apply for the ſame from the Friends meeting-houſe, corner of Second and Market ſtreet, on Tueſday the 30th January inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning, by the guardians of the poor, agreeable to the wills of John Petty, and William Carter.

PETER MIERCKEN, Preſident of the Board of Guardians.

Philad. Jan. 23.

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

JANUARY 24,

Will be preſented (for the firſt time in America,) a celebrated new Comedy, called

The Will;

OR, A SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS.

[Written by the author of the Rage, Dramatiſt, How to grow Rich, &c. &c. and performed to crouded houſes all the laſt ſeaſon at Drury Lane Theatre.]

Sir Solomon Cynic	Mr. Bernard
Mandeville,	Warren
Howard,	Moreton
Veritas,	Wignell
Realize,	Harwood
Robert,	Fox
Old Copſley,	Warrell
Servants,	Meſſrs. Hunter, Lafferty, &c.
Albina Mandeville, (with the Epilogue)	Mrs. Marſhall
Mrs Rigid,	L'Eſtrange
Cicely Copſley,	Francis
Deborah,	Doctor.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, (written by the author of the Poor Soldier), called

The Dead Alive.

Sir Walter Weathercock,	Mr. Warren
Edward,	Fox
Sable, (an undertaker)	Morris
Sheers, (a Taylor)	Harwood
Motley,	Bernard
Dennis,	Warrell
Grizley,	Hunter.
Miſs Hebe Wintertop,	Mrs. L'Eſtrange
Comfit,	Oldmixon
Caroline,	Warrell.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

JUST LANDED,

At Hamilton's wharf—A CARGO OF

Freſh Fruits and Wine,

DIRECT FROM MALAGA,

By the brig Johanna, capt. Thieſſen,

1000 caſks fine Bloom Raiſins

300 Boxes, 300 Jars	do. do. do.
340 Boxes, and 120 Half boxes	fine Muſcatel do.
100 Boxes lemons	
100 Jars grapes	
100 Kegs of figs	
7 Bags ſoft ſhell'd almonds	
60 Boxes Jordan almond kernels	
8 Pipes, 21 Hogſheads	Red Catalonia Wine
50 Hogſheads, 200 Qr. caſks	Malaga Wine
100 Qr. caſks fine Mountain do.	
30 Qr. caſks Colemenar do.	

Apply to

Edward Dunant,

No. 149, South Front ſtreet.

Who will Freight or Charter,

The ſaid Brigantine

JOHANNA,

Being a Dane of about 200 tons burthen, for any port in Europe.

January 24

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR,

His Catholic Majeſty's Conſul-General and Commiſſioner to the United States.

WHEREAS, by the 17th article of the exiſting Treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between his Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, it is ſtipulated, "That ſuch ſhips, being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports, but alſo with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſailed, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think fit or deſirable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſons to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo; without which requiſites, they may be ſent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above ſet forth, that all the circumſtances of this omiſſion having been well examined, they ſhall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unleſs they ſhall give legal ſatisfaction of their property, by teſtimony equivalent"—Now therefore, in order to prevent the improper capture, ſeizure or detention of any American veſſels trading agreeably to ſaid treaty, by his Catholic majeſty's cruiſers or other armed veſſels, I do hereby give notice, that ſuch documents as are required in the ſaid article, ſhall be granted to thoſe who may apply at the office of the Conſulate General or at any other of the Conſulates throughout the United States. Jan. 23 6t

For Sale,

A complete file of the Philadelphia Gazette for the year 1797.

Alſo, ſeveral other files of Gazettes, publiſhed in this city, for the laſt 9 months of the year 1797. Enquire at no. 94, north Front-ſtreet

January 24. 3t

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797 §

BALL.

Mr. Francis reſpectfully informs his ſcholars, and the public in general, that his third practiſing Ball will be on Thurſday the 25th, at the new Aſſembly Room, South Fourth Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreet—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the ſcholars of Mr. Francis, or at his houſe No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his houſe.

Mr. Francis likewiſe informs the Subſcribers to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tueſday the 30th—Thoſe ſubſcribers who have not yet received their tickets, are requeſted to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as uſual.

Jan. 22. d4t

A Gardener wanted.

A perſon well acquainted with gardening, and who would occaſionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road, or No. 109, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. A ſingle man would be prefered.

Jan. 20. 2awtf

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 22. *eod2w

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan: 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Muftard,

of a fuperior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground; fhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lifbon Wine, fuitable for exportation or home conſumption.
The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.
Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c, for ſale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, &c. *3m§

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic,
RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement ſince his reſidence in this city, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in conſequence of the requeſt of ſome of his friends, he has opened a Muſical School at his houſe in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an inſtitution of this kind; he will only ſay, that attention and zeal are much excited in an aſſembly, where numbers are in purſuit of the ſame object. His arrangement is ſuch, that an interference of the the different ſexes will be avoided. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his ſchool, he will wait upon at their houſes.——Applications will be thankfully received at his houſe, where his terms and further particulars may be known.
Dec. 7. *1weod

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.
Alſo, for Sale,
Two three ſtory Brick Houſes
With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

For Londonderry,

The Brig
SUKEY,
William Whitten, maſter.
A ſtaunch good veſſel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will ſail as ſoon as the navigation permits. If ſpeedy application is made, a few caſks will be taken on freight; for which, and paſſage, apply to the Captain, at Cuthbert's wharf, or the ſubſcribers.
John Skyrin,
Landenberger's wharf, or
George Dobſon,
No. 25 South 3d Street.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,
THE SLOOP

STORK,
ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and ſails faſt.—For terms apply to
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
January 17 §1w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;
And at New-York, on board the ſhip DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The faſt ſailing ſhip

SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBEN, Maſter,
NOW lying the firſt wharf below Market Street—has handſome accommodations for paſſengers—For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to
N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molaſſes in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c
December 27 3tawtt.

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,
Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes
november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.
Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.
Who have to diſpoſe of,
A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
november 18. §

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware, aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
november 28. 3awtf

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,
For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.
W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.
A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, maſter, captured by a Spaniſh privateer and ſold at Ceuta in laſt December, may receive intereſting information reſpecting her, by applying to the Department of State.
*** The Printers in the ſea-port towns of the United States will render a ſervice to the concerned, by inſerting the above in their newſpapers. Jan. 3.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements
IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.
HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
December 15. d60t

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday November 26 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows,

John Duffield's, for	441 dollars	73 cents.
William M'Laws	435	37
George Way's	177	19
John Doiks	11	90
Edward Clayton's	60	
Do.	30	
Do.	27	
John Brown's	£106-15-11	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennſylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Eſq. in favor of Charles Read, and ſundry other papers that can be of no uſe but to the owners. Payment of the aforeſaid notes of hand being ſtop'd, a reward of 15 dollars ſhall be paid to the perſon or perſons bringing ſaid pocket book with the aforeſaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Cheſnut Street and no queſtions aſked.
January 19. *eed3t.

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1ſt, 1798.
WHEREAS frauds have been practiſed, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged inſtruments. To check in future ſuch impoſitions, it has been thought adviſeable; that all perſons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal repreſentative, or by virtue of any inſtrument or deed of tranſfer, be required to forward their reſpective claims to the War Office, on or before the firſt day of January 1799 in order that ſuch claims may be duly examined, adjuſted and determined upon.
To ſubſtantiate ſuch claims, a ſtrict obſervance of the rules heretofore iſſued from the War Office will be indiſpenſable; and in addition to what is required by the ſaid rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, muſt alſo ſet forth the place of reſidence and occupation of the claimant or perſon making ſuch acknowledgment; and when the proof of perſonal knowledge is by a witneſs or witneſſes, their place or places of reſidence muſt be ſet forth in like manner.
JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.
Jan. 7. d6w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,
INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.
N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*
Claret in Caſes of a very ſuperior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Caſes,
Olive Oil in baſkets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
For Sale by
JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.
Who has alſo for Sale,
A few qr. Caſks Old Sherry Wine.
Dec. 5. d2w

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,
A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Files and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.
*** Apprentices Wanted.
november 3. f&tutf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r.*
January 4. dtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market,
RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as uſual.
Jan. 15. 2aw4w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-ſtreet.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which, he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.
N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.
november 18. 2aw2mo.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted to.
JOHN MURPHY, PETER SCRAVENDYKE, THOMAS FARRELL, } Executors.
Philad. Jan. 16, 1798. *2aw4w

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."
Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
December 20. §

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and headſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms,
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for theſe twenty-five years paſt, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his ſchool is now open, at his
Elegant Ball Room,
in South Fourth-Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.
Dec. 8. 2awtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſſ
The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompſon,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other; and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South Carolina,
L L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.
Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.
2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to be under the ſuperindance of William Moulder.
3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.
4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

Juſt received a Freſh Supply.
Engliſh Grammar,

The ſecond edition, with improvements,
ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,
BY LINDLEY MURRAY.
"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."
Monthly Review, July 1796.
"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."
See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

Engliſh Exerciſes,

Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.
"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exerciſes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."
Monthly Review, July 1797.
The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.
January 11 3taw2w.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly deſcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three ſuits; he had on when he went away, a pair of herſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good ſhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Whoſoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.
January 2. *6t2aw

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Valuable Books,

Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by
J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.
CATALOGUES
Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.
This Day is Publiſhed,
By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)
The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND;
Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.
In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.
Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,
Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,
Obſervations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.
☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.
Auguſt 25.